divitem, tuis invidiſſe Theſauris, ut, dum te Lege plagiaria damnare ſtudet, ipſum in pœnam talionis incidiſſe. Singulares in ſpiritu ſanguinis acri proprietates, a te obſervatas, placeat nobis impartiri, ut miræ tuæ fœcunditatis apud nos æſtimatio major adhuc ſuper maximam adoleſcat. Vale Neſtoreos Annos, Vir Doctiſſime, & nos, ut facis, ama.

Datum in Aula Magna Romanæ Sapientiæ Kal. Februarij 1699.

VI. *An Account of Books*, viz.

1. *Diſſertatio anatomico-medica de motu bilis circularis ejuſq, morbis quam publice olim habuit Mauritius van Reverhorſt Medic. Cand. Lugd. Bat. nunc profeſſor anatomicus Hagæ-Comitis in* 8o. *pag.* 64.

THis is a 2d Edition of a Diſputation concerning the circulation of the Bile or Choler, in which is an Anatomical Deſcription of the Liver and all its parts, illuſtrated with a Figure of its internal and external Lymphaticks. The Author thinks the groſſer part of the Bile goes along the Guts with the excrements, and that the more volatile enters the Meſaraic Veins, and with the venous Blood goes to the *vena porta*, from thence to the Liver, in whoſe Glandules 'tis ſeparated, and from thence Fait is carried again into the Guts by the *Ductus Cholidochus*, from whence part returns into

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into the Blood again, circulating as before. He thinks this reaſonable, becauſe the meſaraic veins are larger than other veins, and the Blood in the *vena porta* differs in taſte from other Blood; and there is a greater quantity of Bile comes into the Guts than would make up the whole Excrements. He endeavours to prove this by the following experiment. He took a large Dog, open'd the Belly and *inteſtinum duodenum*, he put into the *ductus cholidochus* a pipe, ſuch as is uſed in the transfuſion of the Blood, to the end of which was adapted a ſmall plual. In two hours half an ounce of gall was in the glaſs, the third hour was two drams, the 4th, 5th, and 6th hours the like quantity, only leſs, which he ſuppoſes proceeded from the ſlower circulation of the Blood, if 2 drams is ſeparated in an hour, then in 24, is ſix ounces: He believes in men the quantity ſeparated larger, and at leaſt 3 drams, ſo that 9 ounces would be ſeparated every where, when ſome men have not ſo much excrement. He ſays, that blowing with a Pipe into the meſaraic Veins, will diſtend the inteſtines. The ſame he argues from Fowls of all ſorts, wanting Lacteals, ſo that the Chyle muſt paſs by the meſaraics. In conſidering the Diſeaſes of the Bile, he mentions one, which he found on diſſection of a Body, wherein there was a great hardneſs of the Concave part of the Liver, and it was found to proceed from a great hardneſs and wideneſs of the *pori bilarii*, from their being fill'd with a calculous matter. The Figure of this is graved. A 2d he tells of a woman of 30 years, who had an intermitting Fever, fell into a conſtipated Belly, and after ſome time languiſhed and died. In her Gall-bladder there was found 8 large cornered Stones, which are alſo here figured. He mentions another caſe of one of 80 years, that had 140 found in his Gall-bladder, ſo lying, as that they hindred almoſt quite the Gall-paſſage,

which are figured here alſo. Some of theſe ſometimes ſtops up the paſſage totally,as appears by the following caſe here recited.A young woman of 24,after obſtructions and conſtipation of her Belly, died ; her Gall-bladder was much extended, and filled with a large whitiſh Stone, which had hindred the paſſage of the Gall into the Gut. This is likewiſe figured here. Theſe Gall-ſtones are known by flaming when put to the Fire, and ſwimming on water; for which reaſons he ſuſpects the *piedra del porco*, becauſe it ſinks in water,not to be of this kind. He gives the prognoſticks of Diſeaſes of the Bile, and ſo ends this ſmall Treatiſe.

2. *Pharmacopœia Harlemenſis ſenatus auctoritate munita Harlemi apud Wilhelmum van Keſſel, &c. 1693. in* 12°. *pag.* 113.

THe Colledge of Phyſicians at *Harlem*, by the authority of the Magiſtrates of that Town, have ordered in this Book, what Simple and Compound Medicines the Apothcaries ſhould have always ready to be uſed by them in their practice in diſeaſed perſons. They have not changed the compoſitions of Mithridate : and *Theriaca Androm*, but in ſome other Medic nes they have left out what ſeem'd to be of a different operation from the other Simples in the ſame compound. They have not in meaſuring made uſe of handfuls or pugils, which they think varies too much, according to either the bigneſs of the hands, or the liberality or avarice of the ſeller ; but have made uſe of pounds, ounces and drams in place of them. For the compoſitions the Book itſelf muſt be conſulted.